MARGINALIA

Headline in *The Daily Aztec*, the student paper at San Diego State University:

JUVENILES ARRESTED
FOR ATTEMPTED
PARKING STRUCTURE THEFT

Too heavy for them, probably.

■

Note in *Pipeline*, a weekly newsletter at Northwestern College:

"According to the Student Handbook (page 13), 'shorts and athletic wear are strongly discouraged because of the professional nature of these facilities and for reasons of discretion. If they are worn, they should reflect modesty and concern for the convictions of others. The length of all attire should approximate the knee for the Classroom, Dining Hall, Chapel and Library during normal business hours.' Don't be surprised if you are asked to go back to your room and change your shorts / skirt if they are too short. STUDENTS WHO CONSISTENTLY WEAR SHORTS/SKIRTS INAPPROPRIATE IN LENGTH WILL LOSE THE PRIVILEGE OF WEARING THEM AT ALL."

We blush at the thought.

■

Then there's this headline from the Sauk Valley Community College *Scout:*

NOTHING IN THE
SPORTS BRIEFS
THIS WEEK

■

Letter circulated at Monroe Community College:

"May 1, 1992 has past . . . You say, so what . . . What was May 1st . . . It was the deadline for submission of Educational Session proposals for the 1992 ACU-I Region II Conference in Poughkeepsie, New York, November 13-15, 1992!!!!!!!!!! To date, we have only five proposals . . . HELP!!! HELP!!! HELP!!! . . .

"I look forward to a response from all of us who want to share our visions in order to benefit the role we play on our campuses. Please submit a proposal even if you are not 100% sure you can attend due to budgets. We will cross that bridge when it gets here."

What's its E.T.A.?

■

Headline in the Tulsa (Okla.) *World*, over a story about an event at the University of Tulsa:

RUSSIAN ICON, MINIATURE ARTIST
SETS LECTURE AT TU

They're lowering the lectern, of course?

■

Notice in *ETS Access*, the staff paper at Educational Testing Service:

"The gender differences interest group meeting has been rescheduled to Tuesday, May 19, from noon to 2 p.m. in Conant Lounge A."

We're afraid to ask. —C.G.

In Brief

Iowa will sell university TV station

AMES, IOWA—The Iowa Board of Regents will proceed with a plan to sell a commercial television station owned by Iowa State University after the state's Governor last week vetoed a bill that would have prevented the sale.

Martin C. Jischke, the university's president, had recommended against the sale, and many students, professors, and alumni agreed, calling the station an irreplaceable asset. But the regents voted 6 to 3 to pursue an offer from a New York company to buy it for $14-million. The regents said the proceeds would support other campus programs.

Only two public universities are said to own commercial stations, Iowa State and the University of Missouri at Columbia. ■

Police blame dean for student drinking

MORAGA, CAL.—The dean of student affairs at Saint Mary's College of California was issued a citation by police for permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages by underaged students at a senior graduation picnic held on the campus.

Ronald Travenick was cited because he was supervising the picnic, where minors were drinking beer, a police spokesman said. The citation charges him with contributing to the delinquency of minors and with allowing minors under his supervision to consume alcoholic beverages, both misdemeanors.

In a statement, the college said the picnic was sponsored by student groups, which agreed not to serve alcohol to minors. The college said it would have no other comment until officials investigated the incident. ■

BILL EDMONDS, COASTAL CAROLINA COLLEGE

Students make unexpected find

CONWAY, S.C.—Students in an archaeology course at the University of South Carolina's Coastal Carolina College stumbled onto a Colonial house site dating to the early 1700's. They had been looking for the remains of a trading outpost. Instead, they dug up artifacts, including a square "case bottle" (*left*), probably used to hold alcohol. ■

CARL ELMORE

Medical school holds service for donors

DENVER—In an unusual event last month at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, students and staff members commemorated people who had donated their bodies to the teaching hospital, or whose bodies had been donated by their families.

About 140 people — medical students, faculty members, and family members—attended the service, which was held on a lawn outside the medical school.

This was the third year the university sponsored the event. It was organized by the medical school's freshman class to increase students' respect for the cadavers they use to learn anatomy.

During the service, three medical students sang in Hebrew and in English, and one student, Eliot Bruhl, co-president of the freshman class, read a poem he had written about life as a medical student and the importance of cadavers to students' understanding of the human body. ■

W. PATRICK HINELY, WASHINGTON AND LEE U.

George stands watch

LEXINGTON, VA.—After two years of work, a new bronze statue of George Washington now stands guard atop Washington and Lee University's Washington Hall (*above*).

Old George, the 146-year-old wooden original, had suffered steady deterioration from rain, woodpeckers, and student pranks. The wooden statue was painted white, except when pranksters coated it in assorted bright colors. The bronze replica, which depicts the first U. S. President holding a sword and diploma, also is painted white. ■

Students receive roses instead of diplomas

SAVANNAH, GA.—Graduates of the embattled Savannah College of Art and Design received roses in lieu of diplomas (*above*) at an unauthorized ceremony organized by students and professors after a pipe-bomb explosion led administrators to cancel commencement.

President Richard G. Rowan said the decision to cancel was made out of "overriding concern for the security and safety of all." The alternative ceremony was led by several professors recently dismissed by the college, which has been torn by turmoil over faculty and student rights. Four students have filed a $12.4-million lawsuit accusing the college of harassment and intimidation, said their lawyer, Matthew Wallace. College officials had no comment on the suit. ■

Corrections

■ Because the University of Alaska at Anchorage provided incorrect information, an item about an art exhibit at the university, "Eros Censored," (*The Chronicle*, May 13) incorrectly reported that the exhibit had been organized by the Alaska Humanities Forum. The exhibit was organized by the university's art department. The university required people interested in viewing the exhibit to be at least 21 years old, not 18 as reported.

■ The name of the founder of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing (*The Chronicle*, April 22) was incorrect. The society was founded by Jonathan Rose of Drew University and Simon Eliot of Britain's Open University. ■

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Personal & Professional

'In' Box

A feisty new publication is joining the attack on "political correctness" in academe.

Heterodoxy, which has financial backing from conservative foundations, was founded to fight "the perversion of higher education for a radical agenda," says Peter Collier, one of its editors. "It's a combat publication, a report from the war zone," he says. He describes himself and his co-editor, David Horowitz, as writers and former radicals who have since defected from their political roots.

In the latest issue, one article argues that lesbian- and gay-studies programs are highly politicized. Another profiles a former professor at the University of Texas at Austin who says he left because he felt ostracized by politically correct colleagues. Still another lists the monthly's choices for "The Ten Wackiest Feminists on Campus." (Its targets include Mary Daly, Carol Delaney, Teresa de Lauretis, Ann Ferguson, Donna Haraway, Sandra Harding, Peggy Mcintosh, Avital Ronell, Jane Tompkins, and Joyce Trebilcot.)

Heterodoxy is published by the Center for the Study of Popular Culture, a non-profit organization in Studio City, Cal. For information or subscriptions ($25), contact *Heterodoxy*, Office Suite 304, 12400 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, Cal. 91604; (916) 265-9306.

■

Charges of discrimination against Vietnam War veterans has created a brouhaha in Ohio State University's English Department.

Phoebe S. Spinrad, an associate professor of English and a Vietnam veteran, has filed an internal complaint accusing department members and a dean of discriminating against her because of her veteran status.

They have denied the charges, noting that Ms. Spinrad has been promoted and awarded tenure.

The uproar began last fall, after a poster Ms. Spinrad put up outside her office was defaced. The poster, which called for a monument to honor female veterans, stated: "Not all women wore love beads in the sixties." Someone wrote over it: "Yeah, some were murderers."

Her colleagues were later angered when she said in an alumni newspaper that most people in powerful posts at colleges had opposed the Vietnam War and that she was trying to "hold the line against the barbarians"—a reference to politically correct colleagues, she says now.

That prompted an exchange of angry letters between Ms. Spinrad and her colleagues that made their way to top officials. Ms. Spinrad has called the letters professionally damaging. Department officials have said her concerns are unfounded.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department has been asked to investigate whether another department member had been denied a promotion because of his veteran's status.

Business Professors Become Top Wage Earners at Public Universities, Supplanting Engineers

But national salary survey finds engineers still lead all other groups at private institutions

By DENISE K. MAGNER
WASHINGTON

Professors of business and management have supplanted their colleagues in engineering as the top wage earners at public universities, a new study has found.

For eight years, engineering professors took home higher salaries than other academics at both public and private institutions. At private colleges, they still make more than their colleagues in other fields, according to a 1991-92 survey of faculty salaries conducted by the College and University Personnel Association.

The annual survey monitors the salaries of full-time faculty members in 55 disciplines at 290 public and 517 private four-year colleges and universities. It does not include professors in law and medical schools or administrators with faculty rank.

$42,352 Average at Public Colleges

Across all disciplines, the average salary for faculty members of all ranks was $42,352 in 1991-92 at public colleges and universities. At the private institutions, that figure was $41,349.

The lowest-paid faculty members are the same ones as in past years: those in nursing, secretarial and related programs, home economics, physical education, and general programs in teacher education. Their average salaries range from $27,000 to $35,000 at private colleges, and from $36,000 to $40,600 at public institutions. In higher education, as elsewhere, "the rich seem to be getting richer, and the poor seem to be getting poorer," said Richard D. Howe, head of equal-opportunity programs at Appalachian State University and director of the survey. His institution and the personnel association sponsor the study.

"I think the average pay raise is going to be significantly less for '92-'93. It will probably be in the area of 2 or 3 per cent."

In academic 1991-92, faculty members in marketing management earned the most at public colleges and universities, with an average salary for all ranks of $51,689. Those in accounting earned $50,714, and those in business and management, $50,443. All three positions outstripped engineering professors, whose average pay was $50,158.

The reverse held true at private institutions, where engineering faculty members earned an average salary of $59,027 this past academic year, while academics in marketing management received $50,034 and those in business and management, $51,647.

Trend Expected to Continue

"Engineering has definitely crested in the public sector," Mr. Howe said.

"In the next few years," he said, "you'll find engineering won't even be at the top in the privates." He predicted that professors in various business fields would pull in the highest salaries for the next several years.

As an indicator of things to come, Mr. Howe compared the average salaries paid to new assistant professors in engineering to those in business fields. The average salary for a new assistant professor of engineering at private institutions was $43,244 in 1991-92, while those in marketing management made $49,083.

Meanwhile, at public institutions, new

Continued on Page A13

AAUP Expected to Lift Censure From 5 Colleges; 6 Others May Face Rebuke

BRUCE KATZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jordan E. Kurland, the AAUP's associate general secretary: "We have a lot of very small, private, mostly church-related colleges coming down the pike."

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN
WASHINGTON

As many as six colleges and universities could be added to the American Association of University Professors' list of censured administrations at the group's annual meeting here this week.

Officials of the association say there is a good chance that five institutions will be removed from the blacklist of academic-freedom violators. If so, the number of censured administrations would increase to 49 after this year's annual meeting, the association's 78th.

Of the six being considered for censure, the surest bets are Dean Junior College, the New Community College of Baltimore, Loma Linda University, and Chowan College, said Jordan E. Kurland, the AAUP's associate general secretary.

The other two cases, which are less clear cut, involve King's College of New York and Wesley College of Delaware. Both colleges have taken steps to redress some of the issues that led to the investigations.

'Very Encouraging' Efforts

The AAUP is expected to vote to remove five institutions from the blacklist: the Colorado School of Mines, which was censured in 1973; Sonoma State University, 1983; the University of Northern Colorado, 1984; Temple University, 1985; and Morgan State University, 1987. All have made strides in redressing the issues that led to censure, Mr. Kurland said.

He called those efforts "very encourag-

Continued on Page A13

FACT FILE: Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields at Four-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting						
Public	$62,262	$51,784	$46,097	$51,749	$30,024	$50,714
Private	59,767	39,880	40,457	41,843	32,280	42,009
Agribusiness and agricultural production						
Public	51,116	39,480	33,416	34,067	22,844	43,035
Private	—	—	31,830	—	—	36,921
Allied health						
Public	49,281	40,937	33,052	32,220	27,209	36,592
Private	55,302	43,918	34,538	—	28,065	38,343
Anthropology						
Public	53,304	40,661	31,907	30,666	28,834	43,665
Private	53,514	40,869	33,333	—	—	43,590
Architecture and environmental design						
Public	54,920	42,434	34,595	32,563	—	44,769
Private	60,423	44,673	36,090	33,376	31,762	45,713
Area and ethnic studies						
Public	55,444	45,409	34,684	—	—	45,365
Private	52,757	38,085	33,693	—	—	41,485
Audiology and speech pathology						
Public	53,774	41,330	34,186	31,252	26,227	41,650
Private	51,688	38,955	33,118	—	—	39,491
Business administration and management, general						
Public	57,168	47,701	42,792	46,213	27,702	47,519
Private	59,667	46,070	40,443	42,732	28,860	46,334
Business and management						
Public	60,741	50,470	46,399	49,607	30,133	50,443
Private	71,688	50,635	43,324	41,264	29,948	51,647
Business economics						
Public	56,279	45,458	40,882	42,139	29,264	47,023
Private	53,167	43,787	38,796	38,474	29,859	44,080
Chemistry, general						
Public	53,452	40,489	33,232	32,471	25,611	45,073
Private	52,600	38,905	32,352	30,168	26,502	43,910
Communications						
Public	51,019	40,221	32,285	31,466	26,471	38,084
Private	46,698	38,540	31,171	30,772	24,603	35,380
Communications technologies						
Public	54,496	42,103	33,626	—	30,463	41,570
Private	51,448	40,223	33,401	31,716	26,075	37,419
Computer and information science						
Public	59,466	48,590	42,045	44,263	28,037	47,345
Private	58,410	44,378	38,470	36,887	30,814	43,504
Curriculum and instruction						
Public	49,380	40,319	32,500	30,862	25,095	39,736
Private	56,297	42,725	33,871	—	—	43,561
Dramatic arts						
Public	52,188	38,596	31,040	29,164	26,400	39,342
Private	48,128	36,952	29,672	29,239	27,901	36,385
Drawing						
Public	48,473	38,351	31,248	29,041	27,164	39,810
Private	46,087	36,418	29,796	27,430	25,339	36,677
Economics						
Public	57,682	45,192	38,535	38,950	30,267	47,491
Private	66,262	43,305	38,158	36,851	32,003	48,905
Education						
Public	50,666	40,561	33,186	32,802	24,836	41,207
Private	48,776	37,969	31,623	31,390	24,399	37,986
Engineering						
Public	60,028	48,658	42,343	43,261	31,236	50,158
Private	71,292	52,577	45,989	43,244	28,792	59,027
Engineering technologies						
Public	49,873	40,757	35,022	34,108	28,172	39,971
Private	53,234	43,939	36,477	—	32,406	43,243
Foreign languages						
Public	51,637	39,705	31,447	30,276	24,692	38,889
Private	49,480	39,301	31,729	29,884	25,737	38,412
Geography						
Public	52,146	40,707	33,170	32,644	27,959	43,015
Private	49,668	39,133	32,502	—	—	41,236
Geology						
Public	53,168	40,716	33,087	32,437	30,307	45,072
Private	61,768	44,074	34,073	—	—	52,228
Higher-education administration						
Public	54,065	43,093	35,053	37,331	31,944	45,571
Private	54,269	42,775	35,063	—	—	44,397
History						
Public	51,432	39,904	31,350	30,265	27,429	43,619
Private	50,016	39,308	31,501	29,613	26,395	41,724
Home economics						
Public	50,737	40,520	33,541	32,493	26,729	38,109
Private	40,733	36,975	31,678	—	26,087	33,909
Hotel/motel management						
Public	53,264	46,815	35,955	—	—	42,096
Private	—	42,492	36,454	—	29,648	40,699
Industrial-arts education						
Public	51,488	41,261	34,295	33,278	28,102	41,531
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letters						
Public	$50,198	$39,167	$31,224	$30,504	$23,866	$38,550
Private	48,819	37,809	30,630	29,100	25,493	38,672
Library and archival sciences						
Public	52,285	41,266	33,882	—	27,064	39,903
Private	48,574	37,571	31,024	—	25,946	34,463
Life sciences						
Public	51,051	41,058	33,287	31,209	24,802	43,364
Private	49,412	38,068	31,887	30,309	23,411	41,266
Marketing management						
Public	61,591	50,796	47,123	49,273	29,642	51,689
Private	61,936	51,011	45,639	49,083	36,090	50,034
Mathematics						
Public	53,438	41,304	34,271	33,562	25,219	41,163
Private	53,789	40,429	33,043	31,759	25,269	41,184
Multi-interdisciplinary studies						
Public	50,465	37,131	30,152	31,472	25,772	36,868
Private	48,548	38,578	31,291	—	25,784	37,038
Music, general						
Public	48,910	38,199	31,132	29,769	26,385	38,993
Private	44,814	36,247	29,816	29,353	25,413	36,485
Nursing, general						
Public	51,127	40,774	33,179	32,027	27,972	36,029
Private	44,914	36,591	31,518	29,611	28,021	33,489
Occupational therapy						
Public	52,774	43,021	37,293	—	30,451	39,034
Private	46,529	39,706	35,238	—	—	37,375
Philosophy and religion						
Public	52,590	40,221	31,927	30,496	27,608	43,281
Private	47,154	38,162	31,009	29,682	24,798	39,640
Physical education						
Public	50,230	40,698	33,504	31,867	27,995	38,312
Private	42,784	37,322	30,698	28,274	25,865	34,324
Physical sciences						
Public	53,627	40,002	33,636	33,322	26,230	43,647
Private	51,347	38,164	32,541	29,242	—	41,363
Physical therapy						
Public	51,357	41,483	36,472	—	28,718	38,352
Private	—	45,838	36,962	40,641	36,059	39,637
Physics, general						
Public	55,088	42,070	34,862	33,406	24,872	47,095
Private	58,620	42,311	35,138	31,232	26,197	48,466
Political science and government						
Public	53,069	40,642	32,203	31,563	27,102	43,009
Private	53,967	40,445	32,503	30,882	29,060	42,961
Protective services						
Public	48,969	39,089	32,270	31,907	28,061	38,279
Private	48,573	38,928	30,617	—	—	39,110
Psychology						
Public	53,207	41,221	33,838	31,318	27,544	44,147
Private	50,840	39,006	32,063	31,186	24,192	41,238
Reading education						
Public	50,846	41,763	34,605	—	25,050	39,364
Private	—	36,050	30,381	—	—	—
Secretarial and related programs						
Public	47,258	39,162	32,610	—	24,340	37,555
Private	40,988	30,671	23,435	—	26,540	27,494
Social sciences						
Public	50,997	39,359	30,688	30,621	26,475	40,135
Private	51,780	37,934	31,488	29,905	24,468	40,740
Social work, general						
Public	53,235	42,694	33,845	32,589	29,924	41,326
Private	47,137	38,768	31,676	31,020	26,940	36,438
Sociology						
Public	51,692	40,819	32,786	31,530	27,347	42,638
Private	48,766	38,416	31,936	30,240	26,953	39,805
Special education, general						
Public	51,712	40,844	33,362	32,002	28,458	42,287
Private	49,219	40,641	30,330	—	—	39,382
Student counseling and personnel services						
Public	50,773	40,622	33,398	33,426	31,899	42,627
Private	51,957	40,202	35,205	—	—	42,062
Teacher education, general programs						
Public	49,893	41,114	33,333	32,651	27,963	40,525
Private	42,838	35,744	30,153	29,485	24,209	34,758
Theology						
Public	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private	42,841	36,826	30,162	28,782	27,670	37,878
Visual and performing arts						
Public	48,456	38,109	30,593	29,290	26,567	38,491
Private	46,636	37,503	30,664	29,313	25,900	37,006
All major fields						
Public	$52,819	$41,891	$34,718	$34,197	$26,813	$42,352
Private	$52,425	$40,380	$33,726	$32,209	$27,024	$41,349

Note: The figures are based on reports from 290 public four-year institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 517 private four-year colleges and universities.

* Includes data for new assistant professors.

— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank or fewer than 50 of all ranks. The data are included in the averages for all ranks and for all fields.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Business Professors Get Top Salaries at Public Colleges

Continued From Page A11

assistant professors of accounting earned an average salary in 1991-92 of $51,749—compared with $43,261 for new assistant professors of engineering.

CUPA's annual survey looks at salaries by discipline and rank. The American Association of University Professors also surveys faculty salaries, but its survey is broken down by rank and institution. The AAUP's latest survey found that average faculty salaries had risen 3.5 per cent this academic year, the smallest increase in more than 20 years (*The Chronicle*, April 22).

This year CUPA added the field of social work to its list of disciplines in the survey. The average salary of a new assistant professor of social work was $32,589 at public colleges and $31,020 at private ones.

The national recession seems to have depressed the pay increases that many faculty members received this academic year, Mr. Howe said. The average raise at private institutions surveyed dropped significantly, from 7.78 per cent in 1990-91 to 4.2 per cent in 1991-92.

Many professors at public institutions where there are no collective-bargaining units received little or no increase in 1991-92.

At public institutions surveyed, the average raise actually increased slightly, to 4.3 per cent, compared with 1990-91's 4.07 per cent.

Impact of Bargaining

Mr. Howe said collective-bargaining contracts in effect at some public colleges explained the percentage increase. Many professors at public institutions where there are no collective-bargaining units received little or no increase in 1991-92, he said. But colleges whose faculty members are unionized were often unable to adjust salaries downward because they were locked into giving certain raises under multi-year contracts.

"I think the average pay raise is going to be significantly less for '92-'93," Mr. Howe said. "It will probably be in the area of 2 or 3 per cent."

About 36 per cent of the 290 public institutions in the survey had collective-bargaining units for faculty members. On those campuses, the average faculty salary for all disciplines and ranks was $46,077 in 1991-92.

On the campuses where faculty members were not represented by unions, the average salary was $40,263 this academic year. A year ago, the average salary for all faculty members at public colleges, with and without unions, was $40,607.

In another indication of the recession, the survey showed that the proportion of faculty members at public and private institutions who were new assistant professors had dropped from 5 per cent in the last few years to 4 per cent in 1991-92. "That's as low as we've had since 1983-84," Mr. Howe said.

CUPA has issued two separate reports on the survey, one on public and one on private institutions.

Copies of the two reports are available to institutions that took part in the survey for $30 each, to CUPA members for $50 each, and to all others for $75 each from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. Colleges may also purchase specially tailored studies comparing their average faculty salaries with those of other institutions. ■

AAUP May Censure 6 Colleges, Lift Sanctions Against 5

Continued From Page A11

ing," but said he was not as heartened about the cases to be investigated in the next academic year. "We have a lot of very small, private, mostly church-related colleges coming down the pike," he said. "I get depressed about what the months ahead may bring."

Controversial List

Each year the association's Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure investigates cases of possible violations of widely accepted faculty rights. Based on its investigations and recommendations, AAUP members vote at their annual meeting on whether to censure an administration. To get off the blacklist, a college must take steps—ranging from reinstating a professor or providing a cash settlement to changing its institutional policies—to redress the problem that led to censure.

The censure list has long been controversial. Some administrators dismiss it as having no influence; others call it an unfair branding by a group with a union bias. One official whose college is under investigation by the AAUP called it "an academic terrorist organization." AAUP officials say the list is valuable for monitoring the climate of academic freedom nationwide.

Following are summaries of the six cases that will be discussed:

■ **Chowan College.** After discontinuing the college's secretarial program, administrators terminated a tenured professor who had taught in the department for 30 years. An AAUP investigating committee concluded that the college had made no attempt to relocate the professor to another suitable faculty position, as recommended under academic-freedom principles.

The committee further concluded that by notifying the professor of her termination only three months in advance, and then pro-

Continued on Following Page

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO FINANCE YOUR MAINTENANCE? WITH YOUR GOOD LOOKS?

These days, a lot of schools could use a facelift—and more. But who's going to finance the new heating plant, new roofs and all the rest of your deferred maintenance?

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The U. of California's David P. Gardner, on state budget cuts: A21

"The reason in America it's very important what 10 books freshmen will have to read, is because everybody knows they'll never read another book afterwards."
A French academic at a Sorbonne seminar on 'political correctness': A37

"We're tired of being the filter instead of the pump."
A mathematics professor, on making calculus easier for students interested in a scientific career: A15

"People see me and immediately assume I'm on the track team. They ask, 'What sport do you play?' My response is, 'I'm on the art team.' "
A black fine-arts major at Boise State U.: A1

"For lack of a more felicitous term, I think of this venture as the 'Universal Journal Factory.' "
A professor, on a new outlet for scholarly publishing: B1

"It may be a lot easier logistically to get viable cells from an induced abortion. But this approach is a lot better than people scavenging around the back hallways of abortion centers."
A professor of pediatric neurology, on fetal-tissue banks: A21

"You don't need to explain yourself in great detail when you're raising salaries and building buildings."
Michael I. Sovern, who is resigning as president of Columbia U.: A13

"Really, the thing we want most is just to act normal on campus."
A student at Bir Zeit U.: A36

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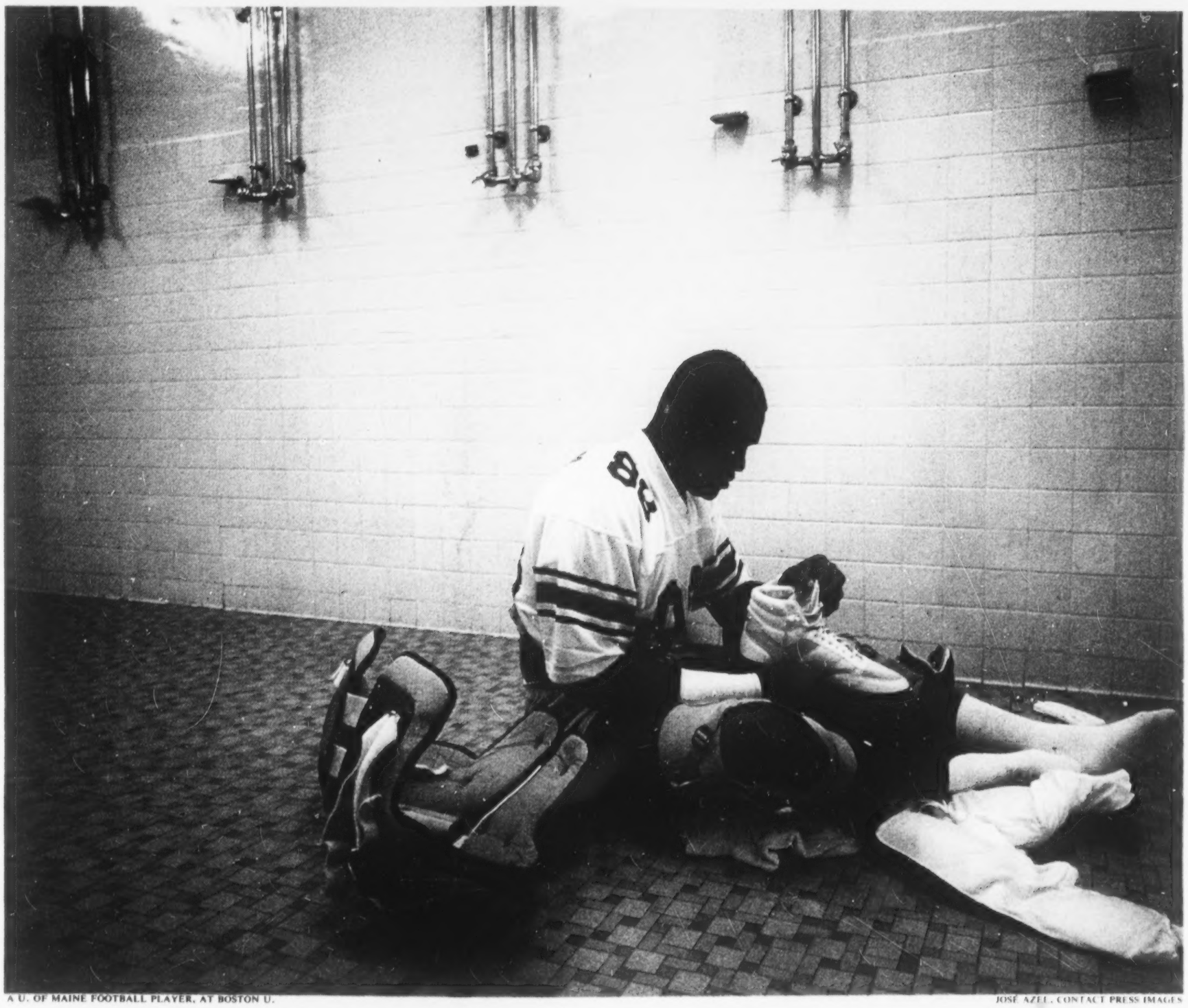

A U. OF MAINE FOOTBALL PLAYER, AT BOSTON U.

JOSÉ AZEL, CONTACT PRESS IMAGES

Blacks Make Up Large Proportion of Scholarship Athletes, Yet Their Overall Enrollment Lags at Division I Colleges

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Blacks make up nearly a quarter of all the scholarship athletes at 245 college and universities in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In basketball, the figure is even more startling: 60 per cent of all the scholarship holders in men's basketball are black. Yet blacks constitute only 6 per cent of the full-time undergraduates at those institutions, a survey by *The Chronicle* has found.

At more than 100 of the 245 colleges, at least one of every five full-time, black male students in academic 1990-91 was an athlete. On 21 campuses, including private institutions such as Furman and Texas Christian Universities and the University of Richmond, and public ones like Northern Arizona University and the Universities of New Hampshire and Wyoming, more than half of the black male students were athletes.

Troubling Numbers for Many

And black students on most of the campuses were far more likely to be athletes than were their white counterparts. Fifteen per cent of the black males at Division I colleges—more than one in seven—were scholarship athletes, compared with one in every 43 white males, or 2.3 per cent. (A Fact File with the enrollments of black athletes and other blacks at 245 Division I colleges begins on Page A31.)

Those numbers trouble many academics, experts on race, and other observers of higher education. Some say that colleges are sending destructive messages by appearing to show more interest in black athletes than in other blacks. Such disparities, they say, foster the stereotype that blacks are better suited to physical activities than to intellectual pursuits, and discourage young blacks who are not athletes by suggesting that it's easier to get to college if you play ball.

"Besides reinforcing stereotypes, it demoralizes students who really work at the high-school level and who struggle, against tremendous odds, to maintain some sense of the dream that education is the way to rise and make one's way in this technologically advanced and increasingly literate society," says Harry Edwards, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley who has written extensively about race in sports.

Others say they wish colleges would recruit other blacks as aggressively as they chase black athletes, who often receive full scholarships and get special treatment in the admissions process. The answer, they say, is not to enroll fewer black athletes, but to intensify the recruitment of non-athletes.

Isolation and Resentment

Still others say colleges are doing a disservice to black athletes and black students alike by enrolling a high proportion of black athletes and lower proportion of other blacks. It leads to isolation for both groups, they say, and often to resentment between them.

"I know that young blacks may see this as a chance to get up and out, and if they

Continued on Page A30

'Le Politiquement Correct'

At a Paris colloquium, French academics appeared convinced that "political correctness" would never surface in France—at least not in the way it has in the United States.

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